# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868. NUMBER 147.


## WASHINGTON.

Latest Advices Concerning the Alabama Negotiations.

Female Suffrage Movement Inaugurated in the District of Columbia.

Reverses of Revenue Affairs in Louisiana.

Falling out Between Mr. McCulloch and the Philadelphia Customs Collector.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In your interview and the newspapers seem to regard the Agricultural Department as a wing of the Interior Department. Building is occupied as a residence by Commissioner Capron. It is not a part of the building to which the facts about the Department will be needed. This was done on small a number for the new building proper, and I have no protestors at present, nor any more. The fear that there would not be room to properly locate the Department was especially interested in the success of the grounds while they were being laid out, induced the Secretary to request General Capron to remove from the building for the present. Accordingly have two upper rooms, not needed by the government, if not then to sit in, and in occupying them with his family, at considerable personal inconvenience, at my expense in any way to the Department. He will be glad to give them up as soon as not needed, or as soon as Congress provides for permanent quarters.

INDIANOLA RESCRIPTIONS.

To-day's Department has received quite numerous despatches by mail, from Indianola, giving the latest news on the cholera question. They show, it is stated, that the great mass of fears that the cholera would not be developed; that many arrangements have been made for the reception of refugees, and that the tone of the mail closing; that Lieut. Col. Johnson are on good terms with the people and that our Minister in Paraguay of the city is being done; a satisfactory understanding. There is no cholera in the city, and no reason to apprehend any vital question has been, or is related to irritation.

ARREST PASSED IN LOUISIANA.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a report from Collector Hahn, of New Orleans, in a very curious condition and demand a thorough sifting. He has just returned from a visit to the Fourth District, and some time ago reconstructed the removal of internal frauds and the Fourth District. The President shows no disposition to help him reform matters.

THE CHICAGO-MILWAUKEE POSTAL ROUTE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has got into a disagreement with Controller Clarke, of Philadelphia. Both parties agree that almost a dozen clerks in that office must be discharged, and each insists that the other is incapable who should be removed. The result is that the Secretary threatens to remove the Controller himself, and that Controller and Rose are now before the Senate in the matter.

Gen. Grant returned from the North, was at headquarters to-day, as usual, attending to the business of the army. He will remain in the city for a few days, and then go to Galena to be with his family.

ACCIDENT TO THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

The Portuguese Minister, while walking on the sidewalk in front of his residence, on Vermont avenue, fell through an area in front of a new building not far from the Treasury Department, and was quite severely bruised.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A letter from Nyack, Rockland County, New York, dated the 21st inst., will doubtless be successful in his effort to secure the release of the prisoners now in the jail at that place, on suspicion of being connected with the assassination of President Lincoln. They were engaged with some others in the plot to kill Mr. Lincoln, and were present at the execution of some who were taken as accomplices.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

The Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Cemetery will meet in Washington December 9.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The Directors of women's rights are about to canvass the Congressional districts in favor of female suffrage in the District of Columbia.

THANKSGIVING.

The Executive and most of the departments will be closed on Thanksgiving day.

Judge Fullerton is expected here with additional evidence in the Star Route case, and the President will give him a hearing on Wednesday.

APPLICATIONS.

The municipal authorities of Wilmington, N. C., have applied to the Secretary of War for the appointment of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

EXECUTIVE MATTERS.

Nearly all the Cabinet officers—to-day appointed to the Fourteenth Cabinet Officials. Five Cabinet officers—Secretary Seward, Secretary Welles, Postmaster-General Randall, Attorney-General Evarts, Secretary Browning—have unprovided for. Secretary Seward, Secretary Welles, Postmaster-General Randall, Attorney-General Evarts, Secretary Browning—have unprovided for.

INDIAN

# The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning (Sundays excepted), afternoon and the week. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the week ending on the day of publication. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued every Thursday, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

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## SENATOR MORTON'S BILL.

Our Washington despatches state that Senator Morton has prepared a bill providing for the redemption of the greenbacks and the resumption of specie payments. It contemplates that the gold in the Treasury, and that which may be hereafter received, until a sufficient amount shall have been accumulated to pay the greenbacks, shall be reserved for that purpose, and that at a certain date (say January 1, 1871,) they shall be redeemed in coin.

The Treasury has about eighty millions of gold on hand, and coin receipts of about forty millions per annum over and above the amount required for interest on the bonded debt. It would hardly be safe to calculate on its holding more than two hundred millions on the first of January, 1871, of the proposed plan were carried into effect. There would still be a deficiency of one hundred and fifty millions, unless the date of redemption were still further postponed. Meanwhile there would be a loss of interest equal to six per cent per annum on the amount of gold thus hoarded. Gold is capital. In one considers in using it. It is the very nature and essence of gold that it should be actively employed. It is like a piece of valuable machinery. It cannot remain idle without loss to somebody. The eighty millions now hoarded in the Treasury lavished as a loan of six millions per annum, because the government might buy up and cancel a hundred millions of its six per cent bonds with it, is in the highest degree absurd. We have always deemed Secretary McCulloch's policy of locking up gold wasteful and vicious. The assumption that unless the Government hoards the precious metals were kept full and held in reserve over the gold gamblers they would run the price up to a very high figure, is opposed to all the teachings of political economy. The price of gold is governed by the law of supply and demand. Secretary McCulloch, by locking the natural supply of gold in the market, contributes toward keeping the price up, and at the same time loses the interest on his money. Senator Morton's plan is only an aggravation of Secretary McCulloch's hoarding policy.

Another objection is that the locking-up policy would put the importers at the mercy of the gold gamblers. The former must have gold with which to pay duties. They can pay foreign nations for their imports with domestic produce, but they cannot pay the Government with anything but coin. They must have one hundred and seventy millions in gold per annum, else the government cannot get it. The government has a grab somewhere apart from them. The proposition, then, is for the government to conspire with the gold-room to prevent itself from obtaining gold revenue. This is not wise policy. A far better way to appreciate the value of the greenbacks would be to employ the surplus coin in the Treasury to purchase and cancel the bonded debt, and by so much to make the convertible into bonds, will the privilege of reconverting the latter into greenbacks in the event of a money stringency. The operation of this plan would be like a steel spring, always pulling in one direction, but yielding to a superior force coming from another direction. The tendency would always be toward the conversion of greenbacks into bonds—that is, toward specie payments—but it could not proceed more rapidly than the business interests of the country would justify. It leaves the opportunity to resumption would relieve any possible monetary distress.

## THE AMUSEMENT QUESTION.

The discussion upon the question of public amusements, now engaging the attention of the city pulpits, is one which touches very closely the popular heart, and which must result in permanent good and an elevation of the drama, if it is conducted in a proper spirit. The various sermons, however, on this topic would result in speedier amelioration, if the Reputation, pro and con, would inform themselves a little more accurately upon the topics they are talking about. A large amount of statement in wholesale fashion, growing out of prejudice, and poor arguments, especially when applied to the question of amusements, which all others most nearly concern—every man and woman. The good intentions of these public teachers, of course, we do not doubt, but the ignorance they sometimes display is deplorable. For instance, a clergyman in one of our city pulpits, on Sunday, made the sweeping assertion that the actresses of our city theatres were prostitutes. In uttering this statement the preacher was, no doubt unknowingly, giving currency to a cruel libel. There never was a time in the dramatic history of the city when the stage was represented by a more estimable class of ladies and gentlemen than at present. We speak for the members of the stock companies, and the superintendents, or managers, of the stage merely to fill it up, and have no speaking parts. To our personal knowledge, three or four of our professional actresses are church members, and their managers are constant attendants at church, and several of the leading ladies, both at Wood's and McVicker's, are attached to the most exemplary families in the localities in the city, while—and we write by the card—no breath has sullied the character of the remainder. In regard to the character of opera singers, it is more difficult to judge. They are mainly foreigners who are here but a few days or weeks at a time. They live in their own musical circles, and rarely, if ever, go into the theatres but a few weeks then. Their life is hard, exciting, wearing one, and gives them no opportunities for social amenities. And yet, after a residence of several years, it is also hardest to even hint at an immorality in the career of Adelaide Phillips, Clara Louise Kellogg, Mad. La Grange, Mad. Zucchi, Mad. Parepa Rosa, Mrs. Richard, Mad. Colson, Rosani, Jaburowski and a host of other prominent artists in the dramatic and operatic world. There are and have been imprudent, characters—

more especially during the era of sensational spectacles, through which we have lately passed—but it is just as false and wicked to wantonly impugn the character of all the ladies on the stage, on this account, as it would be to say that all the members of a church are immoral, because there are said to have been improper characters in the Church.

The sweeping assertion that the audiences of the theatres are composed of prostitutes and gamblers mainly is equally reckless and unfounded. The attentions to the doorkeepers at all the theatres are very rigid on this point. No woman, known to be a prostitute, can gain admission to the theatres, and as the doorkeepers are aided in enforcing this regulation by policemen, who are acquainted with disreputable characters, it is very rare that one of them obtains admission. One clergyman makes the singular assertion that if a person wants to avoid the licentious influence of Shakspeare he should take the plays into his closet and read them by himself, and not witness their personation upon the stage. The inconsistency of this advice is so palpable as to be glaring that it only makes the whole statement ridiculous. I would have been well had the reverend speaker informed himself of the fact, before asserting upon a discussion of such a subject, that these licentious passages in Shakspeare are utterly expunged, or so toned down as to impart their immorality, in the acting edition of his plays. If a person who had never read Shakspeare, for instance, was called upon to judge of the licentiousness of "Othello," "Lear," "The Merry Wives," or any of the great dramatist's tragedies and comedies, by the mere personations, his verdict would evidently be upon the side of the morality of the plays. If the expressed sentiments attached to, or connected with his Shakspeare in his Closet, was to read aloud "Othello," "Lear," or "The Merry Wives," to the same person, he would be obliged to listen to licentiousness of a character which he never dreamed of on the stage. Indeed, the disgusting job of the manager sometimes ceases to be merely as to almost new the delicacy, and only the text of its meaning. The same clergyman again puts forth a statement that a dancer's claim can be gained of Shakspeare's characters by reading them than by seeing them personated. Of this he would be a better judge if he had ever seen them personated. The testimony of thousands of intelligent people, who have both read and seen them on the stage, is all against him. Take *Hamlet*, for instance, the most metaphysical and abstruse of all of Shakspeare's characters, and the most difficult to personate, as it is less physical and objective than others. No man can witness the representations of the princely Dane by Booth, Forrest, Murdoch, Edwin Adams and Davenport—and they only differ in minor details—without gaining a clearer knowledge of this great dramatic study, a more intimate acquaintance with the attributes of the character, and a keener appreciation of the beauties of the text, than he could ever get by individual reading.

As we have stated in the commencement of this article, we have no doubt the discussion of this question of amusement will culminate in good; but, before that result, there is required in the discussion should inform themselves and direct themselves of prejudice. The tendency of the theatre and the opera at present is towards higher and better things. The sensational era has passed away. Whatever demoralization it has produced, it has certainly subserved one good purpose in creating a popular desire for the legitimate drama with those who frequent it. And just so soon as the respectable classes of the community demand better things, that very day the managers will give it to them. Messrs. McVicker, Hess and Aiken would not hesitate an instant to produce the purely legitimate drama if it was demanded. In fact, it would be their advantage, as the legitimate plays are not nearly so expensive as the merely sensational. We will really join hands with the pulpit in its efforts to reform and elevate the drama; but we do not conceive that prejudice, ignorance and recklessness of statement will help to bring about this consummation. The theatre and opera must be accepted as public educators and as representing and gratifying two of the strongest passions of human nature—the dramatic and the musical. They can be directed into proper channels if they are approached in a proper manner. Prejudice and perverted views can only result in intensifying a present evil. The united voice, of the press and the pulpit can work this reform, so far as reform is needed, but not by denouncing all the drama and all amusements. The result of the recent symphony Concert, the highest and purest form of entertainment which can be conceived, and which in every way encouraged from those who are attacking the opera and theatre, would seem to indicate that the end they aim at is the suppression of all recreation of a merely secular and worldly character.

## THE INDEPENDENT AND THE SEVEN DOCTORS.

About one year since the publisher of the New York *Independent*, Mr. H. C. Bowen, held a conference with seven eminent divines of the Sherman Hotel, in this city, and obtained from them a certificate of good moral and religious character for his journal, which he caused to be published in several Western papers as an advertisement. On the occasion for this document was the recent birth of the *Advance*, which had been started to supply a demand among the Western Churches for a more "evangelical" journal than the *Independent*. The seven Doctors of Divinity set forth in the certificate the grounds for, their belief that the *Independent* would be more orthodox hereafter than it had been for a few years back. They affirmed that Mr. Bowen had given them such explanations and assurances as left no doubt that the *Independent* would redeem itself in the eyes of the evangelical, and make itself a champion of the orthodox faith.

After the lapse of one year these gentlemen have issued another declaration of their views, which is published elsewhere. They say that the promises made to them have not been fulfilled. They attribute this change to Mr. Bowen with bad faith, and Mr. Tilton with frivolity and irreligion. The avowed object of their second publication is to injure the *Independent*, and to put themselves in a proper light before the religious community. It is probable that their new deliverance will in fact scare the *Independent* out of a portion of the Church patronage; but the act seriously cripple it. The *Independent* whatever may be said of its moral and religious character, has improved in its literary character, and has thus created a market for itself outside of the churches, which will probably compensate for any loss which it may sustain in the Church. Also acquired some political standing, though less than it assumes to have. It has ceased, however, to be a champion of orthodoxy, and it must rely hereafter for what is the Christian public for religion, and upon its merits as a weekly journal of literature.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The tendency of the age is to universal equality. "All political power is inherent in the people," is either a truth or a falsehood. It false, then all popular elections are a farce, and the republican form of government is a humbug. If it be true, then the greater suffrage, or the privilege of exercising political power, is made universal the greater the justice. The world has never been in a state, and the reason there is that the world has been governed by the few to the exclusion of the many. The progress by which the many have wrested such rights as they have from the few has been slow. In the days of Henry VIII., of England, the electors of Parliament were few, and the number of those electors has been increased from the centuries that have elapsed, only after severe and revolutionary struggles. Household suffrage for the first time became the rule in England in 1867. Notwithstanding the suffrage agitation of the last four hundred years, England still retains the principle of property as a qualification of a voter. Ninety years ago that was, in many of our States, the rule; and men of that day were as blind in their prejudice against suffrage upon any other basis as men are to-day against universal suffrage. Time has worn out all prejudices. In Virginia, and, perhaps other States, there was a time when no man could vote for a State senator unless he was a property owner, and when no man could have had a right to vote in any county in which their property was situated. It took a long time to teach these men that, unless they had a stake in the property and not the men that treat. It took time for men to realize the force of the plus ration of the Union equal in all things, save that one owns land and the other does not, and the other did not; the one had a vote as a proprietor, owner and he other had no vote; the irresistive inquiry was why not it was not in both as that the land and not the freeman. We got rid of the property qualification as we did of sectarian exclusion, and in the last forty years we have risen to the color of skin, and the kink of the hair. The country has made decided progress on that point, and there is a perpetual struggle to get rid of the remaining prejudice. We confidently believe that in twenty years more all citizens above the age of twenty-one years.

Having reached this point, the inquiry is made forcibly: Why confine the suffrage to males, and why to persons above twenty-one years? Women are citizens. Women are entitled to hold property and engage in business as men do. Government does not deprive them of these rights. Married women can acquire and hold property in their own name independent of their husbands. Who would deprive them of these just privileges? As workholders, they can vote in every incorporated company of which they are members. On the score of intelligence no objection can be urged against women that may not with justice be applied to even a larger proportion of men. Many of them are wives and social stars. Many of them are wives and would be controlled by others, but that is not peculiar to women. Many of them, and especially in large cities, are disreputable and of the lowest degradation, but the same objection applies to many men.

The real objection to an extension of suffrage to women are:

1. That the real unit of society is the family and not the individual. Each adult male represents a family. The father represents his wife and their children. The young male from the time he becomes of age shall be matried, represents indirectly the women who he may grow up, and who ultimately become his wife. The unmarried men represent the unmarried women, and theoretically, as well as in fact, each family has an equal number of votes. Has the time come in this country when the family shall cease to be the unit of our political society, and each individual become the arbiter of his or her own rights, liberties and duties? The family of law on the subject of marriage and divorce has done much to break down the sanctity of the family organization. The utilitarianism of the age has tended to make a woman a fellow-workman with man as well as his domestic companion. Woman has become a self-supporter in all branches of industry, and labor is all supported by the product of the joint labors of father, mother, and often of the children. The public schools bear witness how boys and girls associate as they reach the age of ten or twelve years, drop out and go to labor on their own account. Hosts of Young America, both boys and girls, whose parents are not able to keep, bridge to labor and earn wages and clothe themselves, and sometimes their younger brethren, at a very early age. In this way the next generations grow up conscious of separateness of self-support, and relying on themselves and not upon their parents. To these, however strong may be the domestic affections, the family has ceased to be the social or political union, and each of them regards himself or herself as a distinct member of society. The boys or girls who have been at work and have taken the head of their own earning are not disposed to accept thereafter dependent positions. Relying on their own industry and skill, they become independent in all their hopes and aspirations.

2. The other objection is that women, in claiming political rights, must also in justice assume the liability to perform the duties of citizens. The only duties to which men are bound, and which women could not perform, are those of jury duty and militia duty, both supplementarily efficient men are in that same respect. In the records of the draft exemptions will be found examples from every State of men who have come make it a very good story-service. Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, for many years, and under eighteen years of age; and it exempts all others for cause. Yet all these examples are voters. Just go with the brave, able and patriotic Governor Andrew, and all the Massachusetts troops, and you will find a large number of "women voters" in the field. Exemption from military duty is a reason for not voting, then it would deprive more than half the present voters of the country of the right to vote. If it be a reason, in the women are in a majority, as they will often be, they will enforce the laws they make. This assumes that all the women voters will be opposed in opposition to all the male voters. No such event could be possible. Though voters, they will not be the less wives, sisters, daughters and mothers. In the domestic relations, interests, hopes and ambitions all unchanged by the mere possession of political privilege.

It is evident that this question of woman suffrage is rapidly becoming of consequence. It will have to be decided. Is it agitating political circles in England as well as in America, and, like that question of hands and mailing of bones. We can see our neighbors' windows now, since the leaves are off. They have put up the lace new doors on the Capitol, and they open and shut like a new trick. People are scouting to town to spend quarterings, selling small beans of the political errands they are on.

I met Snick Jigger to-day, the great schnorp poet, who edits things in the Dillion Ion.

"What are you doing in town?"

"Looking after my property."

"Don't want an office?"

"No! Wouldn't have anything in the gift of the government; nothing at all; not the biggest place in the gift of the President?"

"Why, he is Secretary of State?"

"Got no suggestions. Perfectly ignorant and carefree. All time fellows are scouting and trying to make Grant place where he don't understand them. They can't make the General budge."

"And you don't want anything?"

"But the head of the Treasury?"

Snickjigger! you deceive nobody! There are kid gloves on your hands. I see the way you have been forward fawning ——'s. The self-satisfied you show for your own ——, and the lofty manner you assume to be familiar intimate with them; are equally ill-disguised and indicative. There is covetousness in your eye, and all the other traits evoked in office-fighting. Shake him and play your game. Shake him and play your game. Shake him and play your game

THE INDEPENDENT.

Another Card from the Seven Doctors of Divinity.

Mr. Bowen's Pledges and Mr. Tilton's Performances.

[The two documents in regard to the Ad-ams-Woodhull matter, which we published yesterday morning, in consequence of the publication of the card of Theodore Tilton in the Independent of that date, have been thought unfair by many persons, and especially by the friends of Mr. Beecher, and the seven clergymen whose names appeared in the card of Mr. Bowen, published in the Herald, have been compelled to issue another statement for the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

## LAW RECORD.

### The Suit of Sanger Against the City of Chicago.

### Coroner's Inquests.

### The Coroner Decided not to be a Judicial Officer.

### General Business.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the action of the case which was before Judge Drummond, where Albert Brinkerhoff and others awoke to recover from Arthur B. Meeker damages in returns for coal stored and burned from store, the jury found for plaintiffs, with $200 of damages.

NEW SUITS.

Alvin B. Lancaster v. John Forsythe. Ejectment.

Joseph Lockwood, assignee in bankruptcy of Frederick S. Day v. Richard T. Low. Assumpsit. Damages, $5,000.

United States v. Nicholas Williams. Information.

John Young v. Snow D. G. Wright. Wager. $25.00.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The case of Sargent, Steele & Co. v. The City was continued yesterday. The length of time to be occupied in the trial of the cause is somewhat governed by the nature of the issues upon the pleadings filed in the case. If the plaintiff's case for a breach of the contract, by construing the same and pass to be a part of the contract, the Court decided that, under the terms of the instrument, the city did not warrant that the rock to be excavated was in compact masses, or solid rock. The jury returned, leaving the Court to decide as to the amount of damages to be due to the city for removing and the expenditure attendant upon, the removal of the rock. The plaintiffs' counsel, Messrs. Hoyt & Sargent, will argue the question of law to-day. The defendants' counsel, Messrs. Bradley, Gregory & Gallagher, will follow. The plaintiffs' counsel claim that as the contract was forfeited before this work was completed, they are entitled to pay for the quantity prepared to connect with the portion of the work done.

Mary Hyde v. Wilson F. Storey and Henry B. Chandler. This is an action to recover for an alleged libel. The plaintiff was the widow of one James Hyde, a retired assessor of Lake township, who died while on the coroner's jury found by the defendants, charging the Chicago Board of Trustees of Cemetery Association with having stolen a burial lot of the deed and the records, stated that the plaintiff had forged the deed to the lot, and that she was a notorious character. The case was tried before a jury, and resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The plaintiff moved for a new trial, and the motion was argued by her counsel, Messrs. Walker & Walker, and overruled without notice, and then the motion to enter judgment on the verdict was argued by Messrs. Storey & Chandler, and granted. The plaintiff appealed and the case was carried to the Supreme Court, where it is now pending